D) T=110-115º C, P_2O_5=39-45%;
E) T=100-125º C, P_2O_5=55-58%.

29. The hemihydrate method for the production of extraction phosphoric acid corresponds to the following process conditions:
A) T = 85-100 ºC, P_2O_5 = 30-48%;
B) T = 65-85º C, P_2O_5 = 28-32%;
C) T = 95-110º C, P_2O_5 = 48-50%;
D) T = 110-115º C, P_2O_5 = 49-55%;
E) T = 115-135º C, P_2O_5 = 55-58%.

30. The technological mode of the anhydrite method for the production of extraction phosphoric acid is as follows:
A) T = 95-110 ºC, P_2O_5 = 48-50%;
B) T = 85-100 ºC, P_2O_5 = 30-48%;
C) T = 65-85 ºC, P_2O_5 = 28-32%;
D) T = 110-115 ºC, P_2O_5 = 49-55%;
E) T = 115-135 ºC, P_2O_5 = 55-58%.

31. The disadvantages of the anhydrite method for producing extraction phosphoric acid are:
A) the formation of large crystals of anhydrite;
B) the possibility of corrosion;
C) fewer washes of the precipitate;
D) low content of P_2O_5 in the product;
E) low temperature neutralization process.

32. Waste dihydrate method for the production of extraction phosphoric acid:
A) ferrophosphorus;
B) phosphohemihydrate;
C) phosphogypsum;
D) phosphoanhydrite;
E) phospholeum.

33. Waste hemihydrate method for the production of extraction phosphoric acid:
A) phosphohemihydrate;
B) phosphogypsum;
C) phosphoanhydrite;
D) ferrophosphorus;
E) phospholeum.

34. The waste production of wet-process phosphoric acid – phosphogypsum is used with the aim:
A) production of Portland cement, construction gypsum, sulfuric acid, ammonium sulfate;
B) production of sodium tripolyphosphate and sulfuric acid;
C) production of sulphides and sulphites;
D) sulphate and sulphuric acid production;
E) production of mineral fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides.

35. The process of utilization of phosphogypsum proceeds by reaction:
A) $CaS + 3CaSO_4 = 4CaO + 4SO_2$;
B) $CaSO_4 + C = CaS + 2CO_2$;